

## BERLIN ANNOUNCES BIG GAIN IN FRANCE

Official Statement Says Position Rushed in Champagne Is Still Held.

### HOT FIGHT IN FLANDERS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
BERLIN, May 16.—The following official report was given out by the General Staff this afternoon:

#### In the Western Theatre.

A strong force of the enemy's troops north of Ypres has been attacking since yesterday afternoon our positions east of the canal, at Steenstraete and Het Sas without regard to its own losses. All attacks have been repulsed, but the battle of Steenstraete continues.

South of Lille the English made infantry attacks after strong artillery preparations. These attacks have been repulsed at most places, but the fighting is still going on at one or two points.

Further south on both sides of the ridge of the Lorette Hills and at Souchez, as well as at Neuville, north of Arras, the renewed attacks by the French broke down under our fire. The French suffered especially heavy losses in the Lorette Hills.

Our attacks won for us a strong French point d'appui extending over a width of 400 meters and a depth of 250 meters north of Villers-sur-Tourne. We held the position notwithstanding three night counter attacks, during which our opponents suffered very heavy losses and much material. Sixty prisoners fell into our hands.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle lively artillery duels have been in progress all along the front, and there are infantry engagements on the western border of La Prete forest, where the battle is unfinished.

#### In the Eastern Theatre.

The Russian advance was easily repulsed in the Schavli region and a number of prisoners were taken. In the last few days we have taken more than 1,500 prisoners.

On the Dubissa River, northeast of Telnau, our troops had to retreat before strong Russian forces, losing two cannons.

Further south, at Kiragola, the Russians were repulsed with a loss of 120 prisoners.

On both sides of the Ormulev River the Russian night attacks failed, with heavy losses to our opponents, who lost 245 prisoners in our hands.

#### In the Southeastern Theatre.

Between the Pultiza and the upper Valtia, as well as on the front from the Sabor, southeast to Peremysl and from Straj to Stanislaw, the allied armies continued to advance.

On the lower San, down from Peremysl, the enemy is offering resistance.

#### AUSTRIANS IN SAMBOR.

Russian Rear Guard Is Annihilated in Carpathians.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 16.—The following official statement issued in Vienna was received here today by wireless from Berlin:

In Russian Poland the allied forces marching south along the Pultiza have cleared the mountain district from Kielce to Kamienna. On the line of the San, between Rubnik and Peremysl, the Russian army has taken the town of Straj and Stanislaw, the allied armies continued to advance.

On the lower San, down from Peremysl, the enemy is offering resistance.

In the wooded Carpathians the advance armies are pushing forward. A strong Russian rear guard was blown up yesterday at Magiera. Seven cannons, eleven machine guns and over a thousand prisoners were taken.

Our troops entered Sambor victoriously yesterday and were well received by the population.

In southeast Galicia, north of Kolomea, a fresh Russian attack was repulsed and an enemy point of support lost.

Beyond the Pruth there is comparative quiet.

#### BRITISH SHIPS DRIVEN BACK.

Tanks Say Two Cruisers Were Forced to Retire in Strait.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 16.—The following Turkish official statement, issued in Constantinople on Friday, was received here today by wireless from Berlin:

Some enemy cruisers fired on our foremost batteries which had effectively silenced their guns. Later the cruisers Majestic and Albion attempted to enter the strait. Our fire forced them to retreat.

The survivors of the Emden were afforded a good reception at Aleppo (Asia Minor).

#### ALLIES 4 Miles Up Peninsula.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 16.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Mudros, telegraphing under date of May 15, says:

The Allies have reached a point about six miles up the Gallipoli peninsula. Severe fighting continues. The Turkish artillery makes the advance increasingly slow.

#### TURKS LOSE MERCHANT FLEET.

4 Steamers, 2 Tugs, 20 Sailing Ships Are Destroyed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 16.—The official press Bureau here gave out today the following Russian official statement, issued in Petrograd yesterday:

The Russian Black Sea fleet destroyed four steamers laden with coal, two tugs and twenty sailing ships and much other damage was done during the bombardment of Kefkine, Eregh and Kilemele.

#### BIG HOLE IN GOEBEN'S HULL.

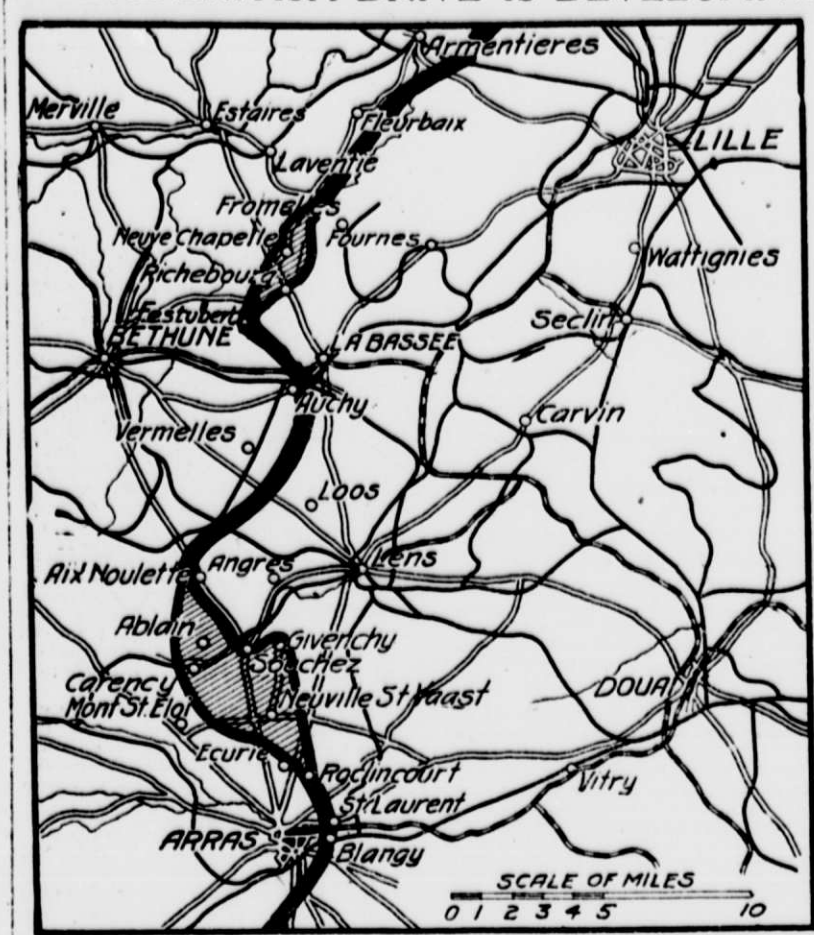
Petrograd Reports Turkish Vessel Badly Damaged.

PETROGRAD, May 16.—The following Telegram was issued today at the War Office:

The Goeben, which fired 200 shells at the Russian fleet while it was bombarding the Bosporus without scoring a single hit, was herself obliged to return to the Golden Horn with a hole in her hull stopped up with cotton wool.

A portion of her main deck was torn away and a funnel was damaged. Many of her crew were killed or wounded.

## WHERE BRITISH DRIVE IS DEVELOPING



The above map gives the locus and shows the extent of the preliminary stages of the British offensive starting along the line between Richebourg and Festubert. The British have already in the assaults penetrated the German lines on a front of two miles, on part of which they have pushed forward a full mile. The French are cooperating in this drive and have won additional territory north of Arras.

## GERMAN LINE IN FRANCE BROKEN AT TWO POINTS

Continued from First Page.

our position and gained a foothold in the salient. We immediately delivered a counter attack and regained a part of the ground, taking seventy-seven prisoners, including three officers. During the day we delivered a second counter attack, which was carried out with the bayonet and hand grenades. This second counter attack, in which our troops displayed great courage, won back for us the entire position.

The enemy suffered enormous losses, which were noted by us with absolute certainty. In the trenches and on the parapets we found more than 1,000 German dead. Moreover, we made about 300 prisoners, of whom nine were officers and we captured six machine guns. Thus the effective attack of the enemy at this point fell almost entirely into our hands or remained on the field.

The afternoon communiqué of the French War Office told of the repulse of three violent German counter attacks against Steenstraete, north of Ypres. It follows:

In Belgium the enemy last night delivered three counter attacks against Steenstraete and its environs. The third, which took place at daybreak, was particularly violent. The enemy was repulsed and suffered great losses. We took yesterday six rapid fire guns and a bomb thrower.

To the north of La Bassée, between Richebourg-Les-Ayres and La Quiquenne, the enemy made a strong attack.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, May 16.—A corresponding of the Daily Mail in northern France telegraphs as follows to-night:

"The communiqué of the Germans made a violent attack at Steenstraete, where the Belgian and French armies joined. They charged several times in close formation, making desperate efforts to cross the canal over the bridge they held. French machine guns each time inflicted terrible losses."

"This continued for most of the morning, but later the enemy's efforts slackened and the French made a brilliant counter attack supported by the Belgians. The result of this was that the Germans were obliged to evacuate the western half of Steenstraete and that they also lost many prisoners and several machine guns. They also lost command of the bridge."

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
PETROGRAD, April 15.—Great mysterious, brooding Russia—the unfathomable Russia—goes about her daily ways with a nonchalance that is baffling to the Western mind. Her streets are crowded—the streets of Petrograd and of Moscow and even of Warsaw, where the fighting lines are but a few miles distant. Tens of thousands, literal hordes of men of all ages jostle and crowd along famous Nevsky Prospekt from morning until night and far into the night. The hotel lobbies are jammed with men and women in furs and finery.

"Russia," said an American who has lived here some years, "is going about this war business with an air of confidence that I have never seen before. It is merely a concrete national example of the Russian people's attitude toward the war which is really underneath the surface, a Russian individual characteristic."

Four hundred young men out of a total membership of 2,500 in one big institution in Petrograd have chosen to go to the front. They have taken their places in the institution (the Society for the Moral and Intellectual Advancement of Russian Young Men) until they are called to the front. They have taken their places in the institution (the Society for the Moral and Intellectual Advancement of Russian Young Men) until they are called to the front.

The latest French rumor about munitions is that it is not so simple as it seems. It has called a halt on extravagant expenditure, which has incidentally invalidated a number of important American contracts.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
PARIS, May 16.—The local war munitions market continues to be disturbed by a report, now become more or less of a conviction, that the British Government has made a corner in picric acid by means of early purchases of all existing supplies and of contracts for the next year. The agents here who have been seeking the acid for Russia report that sellers refuse to sell for less than a few hundred francs a ton.

Prices around 17 francs are spoken of as probable for early autumn delivery. A few such sales are said to have gone through lately for Russia at 28 francs.

The importance attached to the supposed British corner is that it will enable the English to stop the war so far as her allies are concerned in case one of them—Russia—should prefer to go on for another year after England and France are prepared to sign a peace treaty. Naturally the rumor about the corner has been accompanied by reports that it was to J. P. Morgan & Co. that the mission of securing the monopoly had been entrusted and that the banking house was not in perfect agreement with the British Government.

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## REVOLT SPREADING THROUGH PORTUGAL

Takes on Proportions of Civil War, People Flocking to Rebel Standard.

### LISBON IS BESIEGED

Paris, May 16.—Despatches received here tonight show that the revolt in Portugal is sweeping through the country and is rapidly assuming the proportions of a civil war. A message from Badajoz, Spain, announces that the leader of the insurrectionists is now outside Lisbon with 3,000 followers preparing to storm the city.

A telegram from Lisbon says the revolutionary committee in that city has issued the following proclamation:

"We are going to restore the republic to the Portuguese. We demand a national government, and consequently it ought to be republican. We shall adopt no party flag, because we wish all republicans to be united for the defense of the country and the salvation of the republic."

We do not advise violence or reprisals. Our energy does not preclude generosity for the vanquished. It is the province of the National Government alone to execute measures for national defense. We are solely on his honor and his patriotism."

Lisbon is in a state of anarchy apparently and the gravest results are feared. Fighting is proceeding in the streets and in the suburbs. The rebels, a number of persons have been killed. The bombardment from the ships in the harbor has come to an end because of lack of ammunition. Many buildings have been burned, and it is believed that Lisbon will be in the hands of the rebels within a short time if the Government cannot find more soldiers to quell the uprising.

The trouble has spread to Santarem, forty-four miles northeast of Lisbon. In a battle there the rebels won, seventy soldiers and seventy civilians being killed.

Premier Dato of Spain announced today in Madrid that the Spanish battle ship Espana would arrive in Lisbon tomorrow to protect Spaniards and other foreigners. Oporto and other cities are under military rule. President de Alencar has not appeared and his whereabouts are unknown.

The demands of the rebels are for the designation of a national government and voice in the selection of Ministers.

### GERMANS MOWED DOWN.

Meet French Machine Guns When Trying to Cross Bridge.

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"The communiqué of the Germans made a violent attack at Steenstraete, where the Belgian and French armies joined. They charged several times in close formation, making desperate efforts to cross the canal over the bridge they held. French machine guns each time inflicted terrible losses."

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Special Correspondence to The Sun.  
PARIS, May 16.—Experiments undertaken at Joinville-le-Pont, which have behaved so well since the war brought it into more general use than during peace maneuvers, when the Farman was the chief airplane used, have solved the problem of carrying a three inch cannon from an aeroplane.

The new air artillery piece, which shoots a shell about the size of the regular 75 field gun shell, and which can achieve a horizontal range of 2,500 meters, is successful because the kick of the gun has been utilized by the regular heavy steel breech block. When the gun is fired the explosion of the powder charge blows the breech block back, and the kick of the gun is absorbed by the recoil of the breech block.

Thus the necessary recoil-carrying heavy hydraulic recoil cylinders of the 75 is obviated and the aeroplane's structural stability is not destroyed by the tremendous force which would result from the resistance encountered by the explosion of the powder back against the breech block and the hydraulic cylinders.

The shell loses range, of course, by the loss of explosive energy through the open breech, but the wooden plug blows out. The new gun is said to be now in service.

### SPOOKS OF 1776 ABROAD.

Demolition of Ancient Homestead to Result From Ghosts.

BROOKFIELD, Conn., May 16.—Revolutionary ghosts in the Johnson homestead in Stratford, near here, threaten destruction of the edifice built by Dr. Samuel Johnson, first head of Kings College, New York city, and later occupied by his son, William Samuel Johnson, member of the first United States Congress. The house was occupied by Susan E. Johnson Hudson, who died two years ago.

It has recently been unaccountable to the weird noises, recalling that twenty-five years ago when he and his mother occupied the house, that the edifice had been made many unaccountable happenings, such as heavy doors opening, hearing invisible causes, and the like, and the switch of unseen spirits and clicking of military heels.

Special Notices.

Two Fairs at Half Fare; Railroad Rates Cut In Two.

The railroads have greatly reduced their fares and made it possible for you to see both the San Francisco and San Diego Expositions on one ticket. By the use of the Burlington Route, O. R. & N. Y. R. R. the cost of a round ticket to California and back will be only about one-half the usual price, and you can take in the incomparable Colorado scenery, including the Royal Gorge, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Salt Lake City, en route.

Returning, you may enjoy a sea trip up the coast to Portland, see Tacoma, Seattle and Spokane, and either Glacier National Park or Yellowstone Park, the wonders of the world.

You don't take a trip like this very often. You should see the best scenery en route and not spend any more than necessary to do it. Tell me when you plan to go, how long you can stay, and let me make up an itinerary to fit your particular needs. Let me explain how and why the Burlington can serve you best. I'll be glad to do it. Write, telephone or call.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agent Pacific Coast, C. & N. Y. R. R., 100 Broadway, New York City. Phone MA. 506.

Greek Ruler Gaining.

ATHENS, May 16.—The physicians attending King Constantine issued this bulletin this morning:

"The King passed a comfortable night. Temperature, 100.4; pulse, 104. The patient has been successfully treated. A quantity of pus has been extracted. His condition is satisfactory."

## HOLT LAUDS JAPAN'S POLICY IN ORIENT

Analogous, He Says, to That of the United States in the Americas.

### TRUSTS IN HER PROMISES

Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent, believes that Japan's policy in Asia for Asiatics is analogous to our policy of America for Americans. He approves of the idea of having the Monroe Doctrine jointly guaranteed by all the Latin American countries when they become strong enough to help the United States enforce it, and holds that Japan has a duty to perform in assuming and maintaining political supremacy over Asia until such time as China may demonstrate her right to share the leadership with her. Above all, he is confident that Japan has taken the highest conceivable stand in her negotiations with China—for her stand based on her duty to maintain both China's and her own integrity.

"To understand Japan's foreign policy," Mr. Holt said to a reporter, "it is well to remember the two courses she has pursued since the restoration of the Empire in 1868. First, to maintain her integrity and not to be devoured by European nations, and, second, to be considered the equal in the arts of peace and civilization of any other nation in the world. These two purposes are the mainstays of the Japanese foreign policy. Both are commendable, and as such are to be admired in any nation."

"When Commodore Perry sailed over to Japan in 1853—he touched at China on the voyage—Japan and China were practically in the same stage of progress. That opening up sent an electric shock through Japan. Then the movement began that completely transformed Japan and inaugurated perhaps the most remarkable political and social revolution known to history. Japan was weak when European nations got a foothold in that country. She was not strong enough to tell them to keep out. Now she is getting about strong enough to do that."

"I believe that Japan, therefore, not only has the right, in the face of a very real white peril, to take the attitude of Asia for Asiatics, but it is her duty to take it. And just as I would extend the Monroe Doctrine so that it would embrace all nations on this hemisphere, so until China is as strong as Japan is, we can share the responsibility. Japan must lead in Asia. Therefore, at the present moment Japan has the right and it is her duty to assume and maintain political supremacy over Asia."

"If Japan wants to exploit Asia economically, or to keep out other nations as trade competitors, she would deserve the condemnation of mankind."

"She should claim in these respects nothing further than her geographical proximity or linguistic or ethnic affinities afford."

Discussing the recent negotiations between Japan and China Mr. Holt said: "None would think that Japan perhaps made a mistake in conducting her negotiations in more or less secrecy, thereby giving her enemies a chance to misrepresent her attitude. Reports, you remember, were sent out from Peking by day; some of them may have been authentic, but the rest were written with a strong anti-Japanese bias. Most people in this country were led to think that Japan was ruthlessly exploiting China and was actually trying to get control of China."

"On Sunday last, however, when Japan officially gave out the results of the negotiations, we found that the Japanese had been more than honest. They had already agreed to accept and give their enemies a chance to misrepresent her attitude. Reports, you remember, were sent out from Peking by day; some of them may have been authentic, but the rest were written with a strong anti-Japanese bias. Most people in this country were led to think that Japan was ruthlessly exploiting China and was actually trying to get control of China."

"Count Okuma, Japan's great statesman, has said that Japan keeps her promises and that Japan is not violating China's sovereignty. I believe him. If we cannot trust Okuma, whom can we trust in Japan?"

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In southeast Galicia, north of Kolomea, a fresh Russian attack was repulsed and an enemy point of support lost.

Beyond the Pruth there is comparative quiet.

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LONDON, May 16.—The following Turkish official statement, issued in Constantinople on Friday, was received here today by wireless from Berlin:

Some enemy cruisers fired on our foremost batteries which had effectively silenced their guns. Later the cruisers Majestic and Albion attempted to enter the strait. Our fire forced them to retreat.

The survivors of the Emden were afforded a good reception at Aleppo (Asia Minor).

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## ASSEMBLY TO OUST UNION SEMINARY

Held Not to Be an Orthodox Institution by Committee of General Body.

### OBJECT TO ITS TEACHINGS

Union Theological Seminary of this city, a storm centre for many years, has been read out of the list of orthodox institutions by a committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

This became known yesterday, when the full text of the "Blue Book," issued for use of commissioners in the Assembly, was made public in New York. The same committee also read the seminary out of the Presbyterian Church.

Speculation is widespread now about the probable effect this action will have on the New York Presbytery and the course the forthcoming assembly may take toward it.

The committee was named by the Presbyterian General Assembly and is composed of clergymen and laymen who have spent two years at the task. The committee was named to find out whether there might not again be official relations between the Presbyterian Church and the seminary. The committee quotes from an official statement made to it by the president and secretary of the seminary directors. This statement sets forth what the directors affirm Union seminary professors teach and is therefore official. It is long, and after it is finished the directors say they do not regard it as a statement of doctrine.

Indictment by Committee.

Whereupon the committee brings this indictment:

"There is no mention by the Union Seminary directors of the Bible as the supreme and final authority in theological relations between the Presbyterian Church and the seminary. The committee quotes from an official statement made to it by the president and secretary of the seminary directors. This statement sets forth what the directors affirm Union seminary professors teach and is therefore official. It is long, and after it is finished the directors say